THIRD TERM HINT IN KANSAS CITY TALK

Wilson Asserts He Will Fight for Covenant "Whether in Office or Not."

Holds That the Couse He Pleads Is Greater Than Ratifying Body.

AGAIN RAPS SENATORS

KANSAS CITT, Sept. 5.—President Wilson has expressed at no time more plainly his fever to stake the United States of America against the roulette wheel of international politics than today in this city when closing a speech, before 15,000 persons in Convention Hall he said: By a Staff Correspondent of Tun Bun.

"I have come to fight a cause greater than the Senate, greater than the Gov-ornment; a cause as great as mankind. I intend, is office or out, to fight that battle as long as I live."

battle as long as I live."

Thousands of his hearers left the hall asking themselves what he meant by the phrase "in office or out," and not many could escape the surmise that the master of the Democratic party was serving notice that if the Semate rejected or amended the treaty he would run again the the Possitions.

for the Presidency.
The address in Kansas City, th people of which received the Preside people of which received the President with all of the respect and pride due to the great office, was the most in-teresting of the trip so far, for the President touched on many matters of present acute interest and continued to display that acrimony toward opposition Senators which has been flavoring his speeches on this tour.

Appeals for Armenia.

He denounced the Bolshevik control of Russia with the full rhetorical power of which he is master, crying out violently against the brutality of the thirty-four masters of Russia, "men who represent nothing but themselven." The President appealed for immediate ratification of the peace treaty to save Armenia, "because it is an open question as to whether cause it is an open question as to whether the Armenian people won't be destroyed while we debate." He charged that litwhile we debate." He charged that lit-tle groups of selfish men were plotting the future of America, as little groups of selfish men had plotted the future of Germany, and he meant to destroy the power of all such groups—"political Bol-shevists" he called such—with a very obvious allusion to his opposition in the obvious allusion to his opposition in the United States Senate. One of his central arguments to-day

was that a League of Nations, including the United States, forever would solve the troublesome problem of the Philip-pine Islands, because, he said, the Philip-pine Islands then would be under the protection of the league and need not fear external aggression, thus removing, he left it to be inferred, a possible cause of conflict between the United States and Japan.

As he has done wherever he has face an audience containing a large propor-tion of business men, he uttered the threat that if the United States remains out of the league she must reconcile herself to vast standing armics, crushing taxation, an autocratic Government and a regime of spies, and he spoke scornfully of the "men who approach this question with private passions, party passions, who look at the thing with the jaundiced eyes of persons who have some private purpose of their own."

These persons so Bolshevistically is clined, these "political Bolshevists," had not been able to see "the great vision"; they could not call up the snades of the fathers as he could and catch the echoer of the voices of Washington and Hamil-ton and Jefferson and the Adamses re-joicing "that the American spirit had captured the world." Much to the contrary, indeed, for those lost ones of a dead age were just negative ists who could construct nothing, and he added without a smile to relieve the set severity of his countenance, "When in the annals of mankind they are glibbeted they will regret that the glibbet is so high."

The President thrust his opponents into two classes, the first a highly offensive and decadent class, composed of sharp, selfish men with partial and partian narrowness, the "politics Bolshevists"; the second class made a politic between the was inclined to th selfish men with private purposes to think, since he once had admired them, but now very ignorant. With the latter class he had, he said, no quarrel, and he denied that he had an intoleran spirit. Here he seized the opportunit to flash forth one of those bellicositie

which invariably arouse cheers.

From the bottom of my feet to the "From the bottom of my feet to the top of my head I've got a fighting spirit. My ancestors were troublesome Scotch-men. Some of them were Covenanters. Here is the covenant of the League of Nations. I am a covenanter."

There was a great deal in his spee

which had little enough to do with the direct controversial points of the League of Nations, points which Mr. Wilson continues day after day to refer to as "mere incidents," "spots examined with a mi-croscope" by ignorant men. The fact is his principal arguments were to buttress parts of the treaty with which few per haps have quarrelled seriously. The speech, as it enveloped the League of Nations, centred around this main point, that if the United States went into the league the United States scarcely eve need fear war since the organized power of the world would be ready instantly to subdue evilly disposed nations, not by to subdue evilly disposed nations, not by military force but by the terrible weapon of complete isolation. Wherever sident goes he emphasizes that idea, that boycott, isolation, a process of suf-focation, would be so terribly effective in preserving world peace by stfling trouble

Kansas City gave the President handsome welcome. The people made a holiday of it, emptying the factories, col oring the streets with bunting and even admitting Republicans to some degree of participation in the festivities—a con-siderable concession. The friends and devotees of Mr. Wilson were inclined to look upon the large street throngs and look upon the large street throngs and the great audience in Convention Hall as marked evidence of partiality for the cause of the League of Nations and smiled more broadly than it had been their opportunity to smile since the Pres idential special reached the middle West but this view did not recognize the stub-orn fact that the Democratic party, badly split in Missouri, is all at sea over the league question and that the Re-publican party is distinctly anti-league.

Senators Solidly Supported.

Senator Reed has a strong fellowing among the plain Democrats of the State no matter what the party organization may do under urging from Washington. and Senator Spencer 1 us solid backing for his opposition. Mor over, the spirit here was the spirit so phinly and finely expressed elsewhere—a handsome desire to honor adequately the President of the whole people. It was a repirit which called 100,000 into the streets and packed Convention Hall to the last inch of

Mr. Wilson arrived at Kansas City at 9 A. M., and was greeted by the Mayor and representatives of the Chamber of Commerca. A motor car parade carry-

ing him through the principal streets and past new and imposing buildings pointed to with great pride by the hosts. He departed for Des Moines on the stroke of noon.

PREDICTS A GIBBET FOR FOES OF LEAGUE

Condemns Political Bolshe vism in Kansas City Speech.

RANSAS CITY, Sept. 6. — President Milson in his address here to-day said; I came back from Paris bringing one of the greatest documents of human history. One of the things that made it great was that it was penetrated throughout with the principles to which America has devoted her life. Let me hasten to say that one of the most delightful circumstances of the work on the other side of the water was that I discovered that what we called American principles had penetrated to the heart and to the understanding not only of the great peoples of Europe but to the hearts and understandings of the great men who were representing the peoples of Europe.

great men who were representing the peoples of Europe.

I think that I can say that one of the things that America has had most at heart throughout her existence has been that there should be substituted for the brutal processes of war the friendly processes of consultation and arbitration, and that is done in the covenant of the Learner

sultation and arbitration, and that is done in the covenant of the League of Nations. I am very anxious 'hat my fellow citizens should realize that that is the chief topic of the covenant of the League of Nations, the greater part of its provisions.

The whole intent and purpose of the document are expressed in provisions by which all the member States agree that they will never go to war without first having done one or the other of two things, either submitted the matter in controversy submitted the matter in controversy to arbitration, in which case they agree to abide by the verdict, or submitting it to discussion in the coun-cil of the League of Nations, and for cil of the League of Nations, and for that purpose they consent to allow six months for the discussion and, whether they like the opinion expressed or not, that they will not go to war for three months after that opinion has been expressed, so that you have, whether you get arbitration or not, nine months discussion, and I want to remind you that that is the central principle of some thirty treaties entered into between the United States of America and some thirty other sovereign nations, all of which are confirmed by the Senate of the United States.

We have such an agreement with France, we have such an agreement with Great Britain, we have such an agreement with practically every great nation except Germany, which refused to enter into such an arrangement because, my fellow citizens, Germany knew that she intended something that did not bear discussions. scmething that did not bear discus-sion, and that if she had submitted the purpose which led to this war to so much as one month's discussion she never would have dared go into the enterprise against mankind, which she finally did go into. [Applause.] And, therefore, I say that this principle of discussion is the principle already adopted by America. And what is the compulsion to do this? The compulsion is this, that if any member State violates that promise to submit either to arbitration or discussion it is thereby joso facto deemed much as one month's discussion cussion it is thereby ipso facto deemed to have committed an act of war against all the rest. Then, you will

ask do we at once take up arms and fight them? No. We do something very much more terrible than that. We absolutely boycott them. Let any merchant put up to him-self that if he enters into a covenant and then breaks it and the people all around absolutely desert his establishment and will have nothing to do with him, ask him after that if it will be necessary to send the police. The most terrible thing that can hap-

pen to any individual and the most conclusive thing that can happen to a nation is to be read out of decent society. [Applause.]
There was another thing that we needed to accomplish that is accomplished in this document. We wanted disarmament, and this document pro-vides in the only possible way for Observe, my fellow citizens, that just now every great fighting nation in the world is a member of this part-nership except Germany, and inasmuch as Germany has accepted a limitation of her army to 100,000 men I don't think for the time being

she may be regarded as a great fight-

And you know, my fellow citizens, that armaments mean great standing armies and great stores of war ma-terial. They do not mean burden some taxation merely; they do not mean merely compulsory military service, which saps the economic strength of the nation, but they mean the building up of a military class. Again and again, my fellow citizens, in the conference at Paris we were face to face with this situation: that in dealing with a particular civil government. in dealing with a particular civil government we found that they would not dare to promise what their general staff was not willing that they should promise, and that they were dominated by the military machine which they had created, nominally for their own defense, but really-

whether they willed it or not—for the provocation of war.

And so as long as you have a milltary class it does not make any difbe armed to the teeth you must obey the orders and directions of the only men who can control the great ma-chinery of war. It is not merely the cost of it (armament), although that is overwhelming, but it is the spirit of it, and America has never had, and I hope in the providence of God never will have that spirit. [Great

More Than Promise Needed. And there is no other way to dispense with great armaments except by the common agreement of the by the common agreement of the fighting nations of the world. And here is the agreement. They promise disarmament, and promise to agree upon a plan. But there was sometring else we wanted that is accom plished by this treaty. We wanted to destroy autocratic authority every-where in the world. We wanted to see to it that there was no place in the world where a small group of men could use their fellow citizens as pawns in a game; that there was no place in the world where a small group of men, without consulting their fellow citizens, could send their fellow citizens to the battlefield and to deal in accomplishing something dynastic, some political plan that had been conceived in private, some obbeen conceived in private, some ob-ject that had been prepared for by universal, worldwide intrigue. That

Is what we wanted to accomplish.

The most startling thing that developed itself at the opening of our participation in this war was not the military preparation of Germany—we were familiar with that, though we had been dreaming that she would not use it—but her political prepara-tion; to find that every community in the civilized world was penetrated by her intrigue. The German people did not know that, but it was known in Wilhelmstrasse, where the central offices of the German Government were, and Wilhelmstrasse was the master of the German people; and this war, my fellow citizens, has

emancipated the German people as well as the rest of the world. We don't want to see anything like We don't want to see anything like that done again, because we know that democracy will only have to destroy that form of government; and if we don't destroy it now the job is still to be done and by a combination of all the great fighting peoples of the world to see to it that the aggressive purposes of such government cannot be realized. You make it no longer worth while for little groups of men to contrive the downfall of civilization in private conference.

Problem of Russin.

My fellow citizens, it does not make any difference what kind of a make any difference what kind of a minority governs you, if it is a minority governs you, if it is a minority and the thing we must see to is that no minority anywhere masters the majority. That is at the heart, my fellow citizens, of the tragical things that are happening in that great country which we long to help and can find no way that is effective to help—I mean the great roalm of Russia. The men who now are measurably in control of the affairs of Russia represent nobody but themselves. They have again and again been callenged to call a constitutional convention. They have again and again been challenged to prove that they had some kind of a mandate even from a single class of their fellow citizens. And they dared not attempt it; they have no mandate from anybody.

their fellow citizens. And they dared not attempt it; they have no mandate from anybody.

There are only thirty-four of them, I am told, and there were more than thirty-four men who used to control the destinies of Europe from Wilhelmstrasse. There is a closer monopoly of power in Petrograd and Moscow than there ever was in Berlin, and the thing that is intolerable is not that the Russian people are having their way but that another group of men more cruel than the Cran thimself is controlling the destinies of that great people. And I want to say here and now that I am against the control of any minority anywhere. Search your own economic history, and what have you been uneasy about?

Now and again you have said there were small groups of capitalists who were controlling the industry and therefore the development of the United States. Seriously, my fellow citizens, if that is so (and I sometimes have feared that it was), we must break up that menopoly. I am not now saying that there is any group of our fellow citizens who are consciously doing anything of the kind and I am saying that these allegations must be proved. But if it is proved that any class, any group anywhere is without the suffrage of their fellow citizens in control of our affairs, then I am with you to destroy the power of that group. We have got to be frank with you to destroy the power of that group. We have got to be frank with

ernment in Germany we must see to it that we do not have it in the United States. If you do not want little groups of selfish men to plot the future of Europe we must not allow little groups of selfish men to plot the future of America, Any man that speaks for a class must prove that he also speaks for all his fellow citizens and for mankind; and then we will listen to him.

Peril of Armenians.

Then there was another thing we wanted to do, my fellow citizens, that is done in this document. We wanted to see that helpless people were nowhere in the world put at the mercy of unscrupulous enemies and mas-ters. There is one pitiful example which is in the hearts of all us. I mean the example of Armenia. There was a Christian people, helpless, at the mercy of a Turkish Government which thought it the service of God to destroy them. And at this mo-ment, my fellow citizens, it is an open question whether the Armenian people will not while we sit here and

debate be absolutely destroyed.

When I think of words piled on words, of debate following debate when these unspeakable things that cannot be handled until the debate is over, are happening in these pitiful parts of the world, I wonder that men do not wake up to the moral responsibility of what they are doing. Great peoples are driven out upon a desert where there is no food and can be none, and they are compelled to die and then men, women and chli-dren thrown into a common grave, so imperfectly covered up that here and there is a pitiful arm stretched out to heaven, and there is no pity in the world. When shall we wake to the moral responsibility of this

And so, my fellow citizens, there are other aspects to that matter. Not all the populations that are hav-ing something that is not a square deal live in Armenia. There are others. And one of the glories of th great document which I brought back with me is this, that everywhere in the area of settlement cov-ered by the political questions in-volved in that treaty, people of that sort have been given their freedom and guaranteed their freedom. But the thing does not end there because the treaty includes the covenant of the League of Nations. And what does that say? That says that it is the privilege of any member state to call attention to anything any-where that is likely to disturb the peace of the world, or the good un-derstanding between nations upon which the peace of the world depends, and every people in the world that have not got what they think they ought to have is thereby given world forum in which to bring the

thing to the bar of mankind. There never before has been provided a world forum in which the legitimate grievances of peoples entitled to consideration can be brought to the common judgment of man-kind. And if I were the advocate of any suppressed or oppressed people I surely could not ask any better forum than to stand up before th world and challenge the other party to make good its excuses for not acting in that case.

To Alter Is to Impair. To reject that treaty, to alter that treaty, is to impair one of the first charters of mankind. And yet there are men who approach the question with passion, with private passion and party passion, who think only of some immediate advantage to them-selves or to a group of their fellow countrymen, and who look at the countrymen, and who look at the thing with the jaundiced eyes of those have some private purpose of

their own.

When at last, in the annals of mankind, they are gibbeted, they will regret that the gibbet is so high.

I would not have you think that I

am trying to characterize those who conscientiously object to anything in this great document. I take off my hat in the presence of any man's genuine conscience, and there are men who are conscientiously opposed to it, though they will pardon me if I say ignorantly opposed. I have no quarrel with them. It has been a great pleasure to confer with some of them—and to tell them as frankly as I would have told my most intimate friend the whole inside of my mind and every other mind that I knew anything about that had been concerned with the conduct of affairs at Paris in order that they might understand this thing and go with the rest of us in the confirmation of what is necessary for the peace of the world.

I have no intolerant spirit in the genuine conscience, and there are mer I have no intolerant spirit in the matter, but I also assure you that

from the bottom of my feet to the top of my head I have got a fighting WILSON FOLLOWS And if anybody dares to defeat this

And if anybody dares to defeat this great experiment, then they must gather together the counselors of the world and do something better.

If there is a better scheme, I for one will subscribe to it, but I want to say now, as I said the other night, it is a case of put up or shut up. Negation will not save the world. Opnosition constructs notlying. Opposi-

is a case of put up or shut up. Negation will not save the world. Opposition constructs nothing. Opposition is the specialty of those who are Bolahevistically inclined.

Again I assure you I am not comparing any of my respected colleagues to Bolahevists; but I am merely pointing out that the Bolahevistic spirit lacks every element of constructive opposition. They have destroyed everything and they have proposed nothing. IApplause and cheers.

And while there is a common abhorence for political Bolshevism, I here there will not be any such thing grow up in our country as international Bolshevism, the Bolshevism that destroys the constructive work of men who have conscientiously striven to cement the good feeling of the great peoples of the world.

Is it not a great vision, my fellow citizens, this of the thoughtful world combined for peace, and this of all the great peoples of the world associated to see that justice is done, that the strong who intend wrong are restrained and that the weak who cannot defend themselves are made secure? We have a problem ahead of us that ought to interest us in this connection. We have promised the people of the Philippine Islands that we will set them free. It has been one of our perplexities how we should make them sare after we set we will set them free. It has been one of our perplexities how we should make them sare after we set them free. Under this arrangement they will be safe from the outset. They will become members of the League of Nations and every great nation in the world will be obliged to respect and preserve against external aggression from any quarter ternal aggression from any quarter the territorial integrity and political independence of the Philippines. It simplifies one of the most perplexing problems that has faced the Ameri-

Cause Greater Than Senate.

But it does not simplify our prob-But it does not simplify our prob-lems, merely, gentlemen. It illus-trates the triumph of the American spirit. I do not want to attempt any flight of fancy, but I can fancy those men of the first generation that so thoughtfully set this great Gov-ernment up, the generation of Wash-ington, Hamilton, Jefferson and the Adamses—I can fancy their looking on with a sort of enraptured amageon with a sort of enraptured amaze-ment that the American spirit should have made conquest of the world. If anything that I have said has

left the impression on your mind that I have the least doubt of the re-sult, please dismiss the impression. And if you think I have come out on this errand to fight anybody, please dismiss that from your mind. I have not come to fight or antagonize any individual or body of individuals. I have let me say, without the slightest affectation, the greatest respect for the United States Senate, but, my fellow citizens. I have come out to fellow citizens, I have come out to fight for a cause. That cause is greater than the Senate; it is greater than the Government. It is as great as the cause of mankind, and I intend, in office or out, to fight that battle as long as I live. My ances-tors were troublesome Scotchmen and ong them were some of that famous group that were known as the Covenanters. Very well, there is the covenant of the League of Nations. am a covenanter.

EIGHT DEMOCRATS FOR RESERVATIONS

Republican Senators Confident of Victory.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 .- With the rewashindron, sept. 6.—With the re-turn to-day of Senator Kellogg (Minne-sota), Republican Senators favoring "mild" reservations to the peace treaty conferred and, it was said, decided to oppose the committee resolution of

room conferences that prospects for adoption of the committee resolution were brighter. Among the private conferences was one between Republican leader Lodge and Senators Smith (Georgia), and Smith (South Carolina),

Republicans favoring the committee servations said considerable Democrat ic support was regarded as assured. One Republican leader asserted at least eight Democratic votes were counted

Leaders on both sides in the reserve tion controversy said privately that virtually the sole decisive question was over the reservation to Articia X.
Prefacing a prepared address on the
League of Nations Senator Norris
(Neb.) said in the Senate to-day that President Wilson's statement in his St. Britain and the other allies had promised Japan Germany's rights in China in order to get Japan into the war was

"The President represented our Government at the Peace Conference," sald Senator Norris, "and he knows what was presented there and what the facts are. It is a matter of history that Great Britain and the other allies did not make that secret agreement with Japan until 1917. At the time that agreement was made all of Germany's possessions in China had been captured possessions in China had been captured and there was not a German ship on the Pacific, so the President has not got his history on straight. I challenge the President to produce evidence to substantiate what he said in St. Louis."

In narrative form that usually begins "Once upon a time," Senator Norris told the story of Shantung. Throughout his the story of Shantung. Throughout the story of Shantung. Throughout speech, which never was changed from its allegorical style, nations were referred to as individuals, Germany being styled to as individuals, Germany being styled to as individuals, Germany being styled. Bill Kaiser; Japan, Mr. Jap: Great Britain, France and Italy as John Bull, Mr. French and Mr. Italian respectively.

while the United States was named Miss

Special Desputch to Tun Sun.

Representative Fess Points Out Similarity of Appeal to People in 1867r

THEN A DOMESTIC ISSUE

Executive Referred to Congress Opposing Him as Actuated by Personal Pique.

Special Despatch to Tan Bun. WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—President Wilson by his tour of the country to authority over the qualifications of its own members, Representative ress (O.), Chairman of the Republican congressional Committee, said to-day. He pointed out that President Johnson received enthus astic receptions, just as tre given Mr. Wilson, and stated that both bitterly attacked their opponents on Congress as "actuated by personal in Congress as "actuated by personal pique, sectional bitterness and ignorant pretudica"

"involved the vital question of Federal relations, which was distinctively domes-tic. The Wilson issue involves inter-national relations and the preservation of American sovereignty and independ-

is not the first of its kind. Andrew Johnson in his contest with Congress was the first instance where the Executive undertook to compel legislative sub rdination to Executive decree.

Johnson's Acrimontous Tour. "After a contest which was marked by some bitterness as displayed in pub-ic utterances on both sides and the exercise of the veto power quite freely, President Johnson in the city of Washington publicly declared he would carry the contest to the country. In September, 1867, just fifty-two years ago, he started on his famous trip, making speeches to great crowds on the way.

"Since President Wilson left here I

"Since President Wilson left here I have reread the reported utterances of President Johnson. He referred to Con-gress as actuated by personal pique, sectional bitterness and ignorant prejudice His language was caustic and his state ment dogmatic. He spoke with the air of assurance of his ground that at times approached egotism if not arrogance. He assured the country that his position must win because he was right. In Chicago he minimized the opposition and eferred to opponents, some as ignorant of the real issue and others disloyal to the best interests of their country. "Everywhere he travelled he was

greeted by great crowds which at place were wildly demonstrative. His utter-ances increased in acrimony with the progress of the tour. The friends of the President, convinced of the popular just-tification of his position, anxiously pushed him forward as the standard earer of their views.

Glamor of the Tournament.

"Thus far the two famous 'swings round the circle' are not unlike, except ohnson's contest was with the House of body's authority over the qualifications over elections of its own members, which

the House asserted belonged to it.
"On the other hand President Wilson's contest is with the Senate over the making of treaties.

"Both were constitutional in character and admitted of wide discussion upon fundamentals, in which the Executive in each case proposed to carry the con-

nation. The entire setting upon which he tour is staged lends to it all the lamor of the tournament."

the do not relish, but apparently no one in the staged lends to it all the lamor of the tournament."

Senator Myers (Mon.), another Democlamor of the tournament."

DENIES THAT LABOR APPROVES LEAGUE

Thomas Rock Informs Senators of Reservations.

Nations by labor bodies is denied in a letter sent yesterday by Thomas Rock, formerly president of the Central Federated Union of New York, to Senators Lodge, Borah, Reed Johnson 1982 Lodge, and Walsh.

league newspapers have, regardless of the truth, published broadcast without qualification, the statement that the proproved by the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the New York charged with shouting disrespectful remarks at the President, was held to-day for the Federated Union of Greater New for the Federated unioning the leaves of the Federated Research of th so far as the report refers to the American Federation of Labor it is misleading in that the resolution adopted by it contained a strong reservation."

As the Fresiont was leaving the auditorium after his address of the League of Nations Peitz, according to the police, shouted: "Woodrow Wilson, tained a strong reservation." tained a strong reservation."

the State Federation of Labor and the the crowd until central Federated Union indorsed the a patrol wagon. league without qualification, is false.

PATRIOTIC WAVE

Rejoices in Passing of Belgian HANIEL UPSET BY Annexation Peril.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6.—The past week throughout Holland, coincident with the celebration of the Queen's birthday, has

while the United States was named Miss Columbia.

Bill Kaiser, pictured as a husky fellow who trained himself in the use of firearms with the idea of debnoiling his neighbors, the Senator said, "forcibly a thin of the Columbia, the Senator said, "forcibly a thin of the Columbia of the

FEDERAL RESERVE **BORAH DENOUNCES** TROOP SLAUGHTER

JOHNSON'S STEPS Says Conscripts Are Sacrificed to Aid Imperialism.

Special Desputch to The Sun.

Washington, Sept. 6. — Following closely upon yesterday's address in the Senate by Senator Borah (Idaho) on the subject of American participation in the campaign against the Soviet Government of Russia, delayed despatches reported to-day that in the fighting with the Boishevists in the extreme eastern portion of Siberia twenty-three American soldiers had been siain. The announcement was carried to Senator Borah at once as illustrative of the situation which yesterday he had pictured and prophesied. The anti-league leader said:

"The news comes to us to-day that twenty-three more American men have been killed in Siberia. According to the despatch from Tokic they were killed in some kind of a fight or uprising near Vladivostok.

Wilson by his tour of the country to "compel legislative subordination to Executive decree" is following in the footsteps of President Johnson who "swung sent without any authority of law and in around the circle" in 1867 after his bitter dispute with the House as to that body's authority over the qualifications. They are practically aviied from their They are practically exited from their native land. They are killing and being killed by a people with whom we have no just reason to engage in conflict.

"These men are twenty-three victims of the imperialistic scheme, of the policy which has been exceed two the the which has been agreed upon by the United States, Great Britain and Japas to set up a government in Russia, back of all of which lie the imperialistic designs of Japan and Great Britain. No despot ever sacrificed his people or his soldiers in a more intolerable cause or with less color of authority or with less

"Through the manipulation and the machinations of foreign powers we are being drawn into a war with a friendly people and our soldiers are being sacried in a matter with which the United States has no concern and against which it ought to stand unequivocally. The American people should make this their issue and their cause. If the Government will not protect those who were willing to give limb and life in its pro-tection when assailed by an enemy it is time the people aroused themselves in defense of our soldiers."

WILSON'S TREATY HYSTERIA FADING

Continued from First Page

ator Overman would welcome an opportunity to express himself on the eague of Nations just as he feels, and his announcement of defection from the "neck of nothing" group of Administration followers is expected hourly. Smith Likely to Drop "Gag."

Another Southern Democrat who is expected to relinquish his "gag" and come into the open forum as a consequence of Senator Simmons's change is Senator Ellison D. Smith (S. C.) Senator Smith, like most of the Southerners, feels that there is set forth in the league covenant the complete anythesis league covenant the complete antithesis of the Southern interpretation of Ameri-can principles of government and the right of nations to their own individuright of nations to their own individuality. His breakaway, if it comes, with he silently accomplished, but as his warm friend and seat neighbor in the Senate, Senator Shields (Tenn.), pointed the way on Thursday in the Foreign the way on Thursday in the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Smith is likely to follow at any minute.

Coupled with the frank announcement that he would support the treaty only after vital reservations had been written the part to be played by that body in into the resolution of ratification, made yesterday by Senator Hoke Smith (Ga.), to-day's news of Senator Simmons's willingness to have his position known, is Total gross deposits taken in Senate circles to mark the be-

oppose the committee resolution of ratification.

Senators attending the conference said opposition would be based principally against the reservation on Article X. of the League of Nations covenant. This cach house.

Senators attending the conference existing of the whole league."

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Senators attending the conference existing the conference existing the conference existing the conference of the committee reservation to Article X.

On the other hand, Republican Senators leading the fight for the committee reservations said after numerous cloak room conferences that prospects for adoption of the committee resolution of

crat, was said to-day to be undecided as to what position be would ultimately assume on the question of reservations.
"I am still open minded," Senator Myers confided to a close friend.

It is well known that the labor sec-tions of the treaty are highly distaste-ful to Senator Myers, and he is expected support and vote for the am

Borah. Reed, Johnson, Phelan DENOUNCER OF WILSON HELD. "I have observed that many pro- Rescued With Difficulty From Spectators in St. Louis.

Special Desputch to Tue Sex. Sr. Louis, Sept. 6.—George Peits, who was arrested at the Collecum last night

As the President was leaving the Mr. Bock charges that the report that down with him! You hound." that No actual demonstration was made by the the crowd until after Peitz was put in

Then spectators came enraged and begged the police to turn the man over to them. It was with SWEEPS HOLLAND were able to force a passage way and take the prisoner to the lockup.

AMERICAN ATTACKS Berlin Likely to Withdraw

BANK STATEMENT

Gold and Total Reserves Gain for First Time Since Gold Embargo Lifted.

WAR PAPER HOLDINGS UP

Other Discounts Increase, but Acceptances on Hand Show Drop for Week.

Special Despatch to Tax Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 .- Following a rastleally steady decline in gold reerves since the removal on June 9 of the gold embargo the Federal Reserve
Bank statement issued this week shows
for the first time a slight gain in gold
and total reserves, the amount of gold
deposited during the week by the Treasury exceeding the amount withdrawn
for export. The total gold reserves
shown are exclusive of \$107,000,000 of
gold "in transit or in custedy of foreign
countries" and the amount of gold received in payment for food supplied to
the German Government. That gold,
when received and held earmarked for
Federal Reserve banks by the Bank of
England, will increase their gold reserves and thus bring about a rise in
their reserve percentage. the gold embargo the Federal Reserve

their reserve percentage.
War paper holdings of the reserve banks went up \$25,900,000, those of other discounts \$6,400,000, but acceptances on hand declined for the week \$3,500,000. Net investments in Treasury certificates aggregated \$6,800,000, increasing the fortal holdings to \$255,200,000. tal holdings to \$250,200,000, as \$223,600,000 of Federal Reserve notes in circulation. War paper holdings of the Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis banks include \$56,800,000 of discounted for other Federal Re-banks, against \$53,700,000 in the reek immediately before. Acceptance Francisco banks are exclusive of \$51, 200,000 purchased from other Federal Reserve banks.

Reserve banks.
Government deposits are shown as
\$4,600,000 and reserve deposits as \$27,700,000 larger than in the week just
before. On the other hand the float carried by the reserve banks was \$38,-\$60,000 more. The result is seen in a reduction of \$5,700,000 of net deposits. Against this slight reduction Federal reserve notes in circulation increased \$31,000,000 for the week. The reserve ratio of the banks accordingly declined

from 50.7 to 50.4 per cent.

The following table shows the dition of the banks in the system at the business last night: RESOURCES

\$243,338,000 old settlement fund. Federal
Reserve Board.

Otal gold held by banks. 785.548,000
old with Federal reserve agenta. 1.725.188.000
old redemption fund. 109.336,000
otal gold reserves. 2.097.032.000
orgal tender notes, silver, &c. 69.818.000
2,316,870,000 2,316,870,000 1,685,222,000 Cotal bills on name.

U. S. Government bonds.

U. S. Victory notes.

U. S. certificates of indebtedness.

Total earning assets.

Bank premises.

Gold in transit or in custody in foreign countries.

Uncollected items and other deductions from gross deposits.

1837, 845,000 27,096,000 197,000 250,223,000 2,479,601,000 12,815,000 107,119,00 5% redemption fund against Fed-

Capital paid in Surplus
Government deposits
Lie to members—reserve account.
Deferred availability items.
Other deposits, including foreign
Government condits

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Sept. 6.—The German reply to the Supreme Council's note informing Germany that she must alter Article 61 of her constitution, giving Austria rep resentation in the German Parlian cause such a provise was contrary to the stipulations of the Versailles treaty, was handed to Paul Dutasta, genera ecretary of the Peace Conference, this morning. The German note was signed by Ernest Schmidt of the German mis-sion at Versailles, in the absence of

Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the

German delegation, who is in Berlin. The general opinion among the delegates in Paris is that the German reply is highly evasive and that the confer-ence will not be inclined to accept anything short of actual elimination from the Constitution of the section con-templating union with Austria.

A summary of the German reply to the allied note was given out in Berlin on September 5. The note set forth, said the summary, that the German peace delegation informed the Allies or May 27 that while Germany had no in-tention of attempting to change the Austro-German boundaries by viole she could not undertake to German Austrian spontaneous desire fo a union with Germany. Acknowledgment by the Allies on June 16 receipt of this communication led Germany to feel authorized, the note added to insert Article 61 in the constitution. Article 80 of the Versailles treaty prohibits German interference in Austrian affairs

The Council's note demanded the suppression of the objectionable article in the German constitution within a fort-night, failing which the Allies gave notice they would be compelled to under-take a further occupation of the right bank of the Rhine.

Police Department

Orders PENSIONS.

Prancis M. Campbell, No. 3681, 18th Prec., at \$325 per annum. Appointed De-tember 1 1892. TRANSFERS AND ASSIGNMENTS. BICYCLE PATROLMAN

To take effect \$ A. M. September 1: David P. Rosenberg, 120th Prec. to 118th Prec., assignment as corporal dis-continued. PATROLMEN.

To take effect 12:01 A. M. September 6 Peter W. Seward, Division of National efence (special war roll), to 87th Pre-definite isave of absence is hereby re-To take effect \$ A. M. September 6: Columb Kennedy, from 28th Prec. to Column Resident, Bridge Prec., Bridge A. William Cullen, Bridge Prec. To take effect 5 A. M. September 7; Fessenden O. Dreacher, 4th Prec., to 45th

TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS. LIEUTENANT.

John F. Sheviin, 57th Prec., to Head-quarters Div., to duty in office of Special Deputy Commissioner du Pent, for fifteen days from 8 A. M. September 7. PATROLMEN.

PATROLMEN.

John M. Coffey, 26th Prec, to Headquarters Div. Training School, to duty at Camp Fire meetings. Speedway Park Sheepshead Bay, from 5 A. M. September 4 until termination of said meetings. From precincts indicated to Headquarters Div. Training School, to duty at Camp Fire meetings. Speedway Park, Sheepshead Bay, from 5 A. M. September 6 until termination of said meetings: Frank Burns, 71; William Hartery, 18; James O'Brien, Trainin B.

ASSIGNMENT DISCONTINUED. ASSIGNMENT DISCONTINUED.

PATROLMAN.

PATROLMAN.

William Mott, 51st Free., to Headquarters Div. Training School, to duty at Camp Fire meetings. Speedway Fark, Sheepshead Bay, from S.A. M. September 4.

The following leaves of absence without pay are authorised:

pay are authorised:

CAPTAIN.

Isaac Prank, 35th Prec., for three days from 12:01 A. M. September 6.

PATROLMAN.

Edward J. Hüghes, 57th Prec., for end day from 8 A. M. September 4.

The following sick leave is granted:

PATROLMAN.

Arthur B. Ennis, 118th Prec., for twenty days from 8 A. M. September 6.

Relieved from suspension and restored to duty:

PATROLMAN,
William J. Kennedy, No. 6405, 7th Prec,
take effect 2:58 P. M. September L.
Suspended from duty without pay: PATROLMAN.
William J. Kennedy, No. 6405, 7th Pres, o take effect 2:02 P. M. September I.

take effect 3:02 P. M. September 2.
The following resignations are accepted:
PATROLMEN.
To take effect 12 P. M. September 5:
Patrick Parley, No. 2659, 18th Prec.
William Speckin, No. 6105, 73th Prec.
PROBATIONARY PATROLMAN.
Francis D. Wagner, No. 7849, 32th Prec.
Revocation: Francis D. Wagner, No. 1819.
Francis D. Wagner, No. 1819.
Revocation:
So much of paragraph I, S. O. 206 c s.
So much of paragraph I, S. O. 206 c s.
as temporarily assigns Lieut. John F. Shev.
lin, 57th Prec., to Headquarters Div., 18
duty in Traffic Court for fifteen days from
S. A. M. September 7, 18 revoked.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC United States Coast and Geodetic Survey-Standard Time. Sun rises...6:27 A. M. Sun sets....7:21 P. M. Moon rises....6:28 P. M. HIGH WATER THIS DAY. LOW WATER THIS DAY.

ARRIVALS SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER & Ss Chicago, Bordenuz, Aug. 26, Ss Kerlew, Hamburg, Aug. 22, Ss Rugaya France, 1988 Reflew, Hamburg, Aug. 23.

Rugaya, Fower, Aug. 23.

Saxon, Barbados, Aug. 25.

Saxon, Barbados, Aug. 26.

Maracafbo, Mayagues, Aug. 21.

Lake Covan, Cienfuegos, Aug. 25.

Fondulac, Cienfuegos, Aug. 25.

Yarmouth, St. John's, Sept. 1.

Concho, Gaiveston, Aug. 20.

Guif of Mexico, Fort Arthur.

City of St. Louis, Savannah, Sept. 1. City of St. Louis, Savannan, Sept. a Jefferson, Norfolk, Aug. 23.
Thartar Prince, Rreat, Sept. 5.
Eurades, Cristobal, Aug. 26.
Mongolian Prince, Trimidad, Aug. 28.
Mongolian Prince, Trimidad, Aug. 28.
Davidson County, Norfolk.
George E. Paddleford, Tampico, Aug. 38.

SAILED FOR NEW YORK. 8s Bellingham, from Rotterdam, 8s Van Överstraten, from Rotterdam, 8s Charles Braley, from Dunkirk, 8s Columbine, from Dartmouth.

ARRIVED FROM NEW YORK. ARRIVED FROM NEW YORS

Ss La Touraide, at Havre.

Ss Patria, at Naples.

Ss Nupolela, at Copenhagen.

Ss Nupolela, at Copenhagen.

Ss Luxpalia, at Marseilles.

Ss Vauban, at Havre.

Ss Carolina, at Asrhuus.

Ss Kirshimzan, at Gothenburg.

Ss New Windsor, at Gothenburg.

Ss New Windsor, at Gothenburg.

Ss New Windsor, at Gothenburg.

Ss Seekonk, at Rangoon.

Ss Weatern Spirit, at Christiania.

Ss El Occidente, at Galveston.

Ss Accomac, at Port Eads.

Ss W. H. Tilford, at Port Eads.

Ss W. H. Tilford, at Port Eads.

Ss J. L. Luckenbach, at Philadelphia.

Ss Connervalle, at Baltimore.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

To-day.

Maila Vessell
Close Sail.

12 00 M El Valle, Galveston... Cataluna, Cadis Tomerrow
Bendu, Monrovis 10 00 A M
Vinicila, Glassow
Declance, London
Edgmont, London Tuesday.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS. Due To-day.

Bylsyl, Dartmouth, July 11.

Breis Izel, Havre, Aug. 1.

Warkworth, Shields, Aug. 2.

Brandenburg, Bordenax, Aug.

Trafalgar, Greenock, Aug. 7. 8s Huron, Santo Domingo, Aug. 8s. Catsionia, Cadig. Aug. 15. S. Lake Tulare, Barry Aug. 16. Ss. Dake Tulare, Barry Aug. 16. Ss. Roma, Bordeaux, Aug. 26. Ss. Aledo, Antwerp, Aug. 29. Ss. Grace Dollar, Shields, Aug. 28. American, Antwerp, Aug. 29. Ss. West Pool, Antwerp, Aug. 29. Ss. West Pool, Antwerp, Aug. 29. Ss. Cartilla, St. Nazalire, Ss. Cawboy, Cristobal, Aug. 28. Santa Cecilia, St. Nazalire, Ss. Cartilla, Port Limen, Aug. 29. St. Tampleo, Progreso, Aug. 27. Due Te-merrisw.

Due To-morrow. Bs Loviathan, Brest, Aug. 31 Bs Princess Matolka, Brest, Aug. 25. Bs Re d'Itals, Genoa, Aug. 35. Bs Wacouts, Havena, Sept. 2

Northern Pacific, Brest, Sept. 1 Lake Alvado, Santiago, Sept. 4 Montpeller, Brest, Aug. 28

etr own application.) To take effect 12 P. M. September 5: James Dolan, No. 105, 17th Proc. at 1975 per annum. Appointed May 2, 1931, PATROLMAN.